

# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 1082.1027/JDH

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier:

Katsuya IRIE, et al.

Express Mail Label No.

**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

**ADDRESS TO:** Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
2. ☒ Specification, Claims & Abstract ..... [ Total Pages: 34 ]
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) ..... [ Total Sheets: 12 ]
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration ..... [ Total Pages: 3 ]
  - a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
  - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
    - i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation by Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
  - a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
  - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
  - c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

**ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS**

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☒ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☒ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, status still proper and desired.
15. ☒ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other:

**17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:**☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No:        /       **18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**
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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application of: )  
 )  
Katsuya IRIE, et al. )  
 ) Group Art Unit: To Be Assigned  
Serial No.: To Be Assigned )  
 )  
Filed: January 21, 1999 ) Examiner: To Be Assigned  
 )  
For: GAS DISCHARGE DISPLAY DEVICE

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

*Assistant Commissioner for Patents*  
*Washington, D.C. 20231*

*Sir:*

Before examination of the above-identified application, the following amendments are respectfully requested to be entered.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please AMEND the following claims:

**Claim 19,** line 1, replace "claim 1 or 18" with --claim 1--.

**Claim 20,** line 1, replace "claim 1 or 18" with --claim 1--.

**REMARKS**

This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to improve the form of the claims as originally-filed.

It is respectfully requested that this Preliminary Amendment be entered in the above-referenced application.

Preliminary Amendment

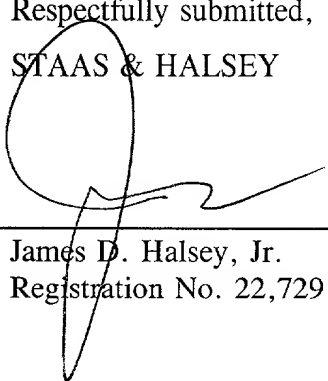
Docket No.: 1082.1027/JDH

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this Preliminary Amendment, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY

Dated: January 21, 1999 By:



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TITLE OF THE INVENTION  
GAS DISCHARGE DISPLAY DEVICE

Cross-References to Related Applications

5           This application is related to Japanese patent application  
No. HEI 10-171179 filed on June 18, 1998 whose priority is claimed  
under 35 USC §119, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein  
by reference in its entirety.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1.    Field of the Invention

          The present invention relates to a gas discharge display  
device, and more particularly to a gas discharge display device  
as represented by a plasma display device incorporating a PDP  
15 (Plasma Display Panel).

          PDPs are becoming more and more popular as a means for  
television display on a large screen since their practical  
application to color display started. One of the problems  
related to image quality of PDPs is an enlargement of a  
20 reproducible color range.

2.    Description of the Related Art

          AC-type PDPs with a three-electrode surface-discharge  
structure have become commercialized as color display devices.  
The three-electrode AC surface-discharge PDPs have pairs of main  
25 electrodes arranged parallel to each other on individual lines

(rows) of matrix display for sustaining light-emission, and address electrodes arranged one by one on individual columns. Ribs for preventing discharge interference among discharge cells are provided in a stripe pattern.

5 In the surface-discharge structure, fluorescent layers for color display can be provided on a substrate opposed to the substrate on which the main electrode pairs are placed, and thereby it is possible to prevent the fluorescent layers from being deteriorated by ion impact at electric discharges and to  
10 increase the life of the devices. A PDP having the fluorescent layers on a rear substrate is called a "reflection type", and the one having the fluorescent layers on a front substrate is called a "projection type". The reflection-type PDP is superior to the projection-type PDP in light-emission efficiency.

15 Usually, a Penning gas containing neon (Ne) mixed with a little amount (4 to 5%) of xenon (Xe) is used as a discharge gas. When electric discharge occurs among the main electrodes, the discharge gas emits an ultraviolet light, which in turn excites a fluorescent substance to emit light. Each pixel corresponds  
20 to three cells, and a display color is determined and set by controlling the amounts of light-emission of the fluorescent substances of three colors of R (red), G (green), and B (blue). Heretofore, compositions of the fluorescent substances and a ratio of light-emission intensities of the three colors have been  
25 selected so that a white display color may be obtained when the

amount of light-emission of each of R, G, and B is given the same signal strength.

Here, a lot of research has been made on the composition of the discharge gas. Examples of known discharge gases include a three-component gas containing the above-mentioned Penning gas mixed with helium (He) or argon (Ar) (Ne + Xe + He, Ne + Xe + Ar), a two-component gas containing helium and xenon (He + Xe), and a three-component gas containing helium, argon, and xenon (He + Ar + Xe).

As described above, since the fluorescent substance is allowed to emit light by gas discharge in PDPs, a problem arises such that the color emitted from the discharge gas is mingled with the color emitted from the discharge gas.

Fig. 12 is a view showing an emission spectrum of a two-component gas containing neon and xenon. In Fig. 12, examples of emission peaks of R, G, and B fluorescent substances are shown by broken lines. As will be understood from Fig. 12, the emission peak of the discharge gas is located near the maximum emission peak (590 nm) of the R fluorescent substance. Therefore, the red color generated by light-emission of the discharge gas is added irrespective of the color reproduced by the fluorescent substances, whereby a reddish display will appear on the entire screen. In other words, the capability of displaying the blue and green colors will decrease. The display color of a white pixel will be a color having a lower color temperature than the

color reproduced by the fluorescent substances of the three colors.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention has been made in view of these circumstances and the purpose thereof is to reduce the influence of light-emission of the discharge gas and to increase the color reproducibility.

10       Accordingly, the present invention provides a gas discharge display device for displaying a color image by means of first, second and third fluorescent substances having different emission colors, wherein a color to be reproduced by light-emission of the first to third fluorescent substances for displaying a white pixel is set to be different from a white color  
15       intended for display, and a filter is disposed on a front side of the first to third fluorescent substances for approximating a display color of the white pixel to the white color intended for display.

20       In the present invention, a filter is disposed for attenuating a light emitted by a discharge gas. Also, in order to compensate for the attenuation by the filter, the white color balance of the color reproduction by the fluorescent substances is intentionally shifted from the optimal value beforehand. For example, if a discharge gas emitting a light having a spectrum  
25       shown in Fig. 12 is to be used, the influence of light-emission

of the discharge gas can be reduced by employing a red-cutting filter. This is disclosed as a side effect accompanying a shield of near infrared light in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. HEI 09(1997)-145918. However, by merely providing a red-cutting filter, the capability of displaying a red color will decrease because the light of a red region emitted by the fluorescent substance will also be attenuated, even though the display color of the white pixel can be shifted to a blue side on a chromaticity diagram. It is extremely difficult to selectively exclude only the color emitted by the discharge gas.

Therefore, in the present invention, the emission of light from the fluorescent substances is controlled so that the light within a wavelength region attenuated by the filter will be emitted at an intensity which is stronger by an amount attenuated by the filter. For example, if a red-cutting filter is to be provided, the amount of red light is set to be a little larger among the fluorescent substances of R, G and B. By this control, the color temperature value of the color to be reproduced by the fluorescent substances in displaying a white pixel will be lower than a color temperature value of the color (intended white color for display) which has been set as a white display color.

Examples of the ways for allowing the amount of light emitted by a fluorescent substance of one color to be larger than those by the fluorescent substances of the other two colors include adoption of a material having a high luminance and increase of



discharge intensity or light-emission area by changing an element structure. Element structures corresponding to the fluorescent substances of the three colors may be made different from each other to provide difference in the amount of light emission.

5

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be better understood from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

10

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating a construction of a plasma display device according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a model view illustrating a filter function;

Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a construction of another plasma display device according to the present invention;

15

Fig. 4 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a fundamental structure inside a PDP;

Figs. 5A and 5B are views showing a first example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction;

20

Figs. 6A and 6B are views showing a second example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction;

Figs. 7A and 7B are views showing a third example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction;

Figs. 8A and 8B are views showing a fourth example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction;

25

Fig. 9 is a plan view illustrating an electrode structure of a PDP according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an essential part of a PDP according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an essential part of a PDP according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is view showing an emission spectrum of two-component gas containing neon and xenon; and

Fig. 13 is a view showing equi-color-temperature lines and equi-deviation lines on an x-y chromaticity diagram.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A device according to the present invention is a gas discharge display device for displaying a color image by means of first, second and third fluorescent substances having different emission colors, wherein a color to be reproduced by light-emission of the first to third fluorescent substances for displaying a white pixel is set to be different from a white color intended for display, and a filter is disposed on a front side of the first to third fluorescent substances for approximating a display color of the white pixel to the white color intended for display.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention,

a structural condition of a display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance may be different from structural conditions of other display elements, and a light-emission intensity of the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance may be higher than a light-emission intensity of the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance which intensity is required in reproducing a white color intended for display by means of light emission of the display elements corresponding to the first to third fluorescent substances.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, each of the display elements may comprise a pair of electrodes for display discharge, a fluorescent substance layer that emits light by means of electric discharge between the electrodes, and dielectric substance layers that cover the respective electrodes, and the structural condition may be an area of the electrodes.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the structural condition may be an area of a light-emission region of the fluorescent substance layer.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the structural condition may be a thickness of the dielectric layers.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, a light-emission intensity of a display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance may be higher than a

light-emission intensity of the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance which intensity is required in reproducing a white color intended for display by means of light-emission of the display elements corresponding to the first  
5 to third fluorescent substances.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may have a color correction function for increasing a color temperature value.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention,  
10 the filter may have a characteristic of attenuating an intensity of light in a red wavelength region.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may have a characteristic such that an average transmissivity of light in a green wavelength region is lower  
15 than an average transmissivity of light in a blue wavelength region and higher than an average transmissivity of light in a red wavelength region.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may have a characteristic such that a transmissivity  
20 of a shorter wavelength side of a red wavelength region is higher than a transmissivity of a longer wavelength side of the red wavelength region.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may have a characteristic such that a wavelength  
25 providing the lowest transmissivity has a value within a range

of 560 to 610 nanometers.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may have a characteristic such that absorption peaks appear at least in a wavelength region of 470 to 520 nanometers and in a wavelength region of 560 to 610 nanometers.

The gas discharge display device of the present invention may comprise a substrate that constitutes a display surface with display elements, and the filter may be formed directly on the substrate.

The gas discharge display device of the present invention may comprise a display panel incorporating a discharge space therein with arranged display elements, and the filter may be fabricated separately from the display panel and disposed on a front side of the display panel.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may be a pigment filter.

In the gas discharge display device of the present invention, the filter may be a multi-layer film filter.

## EMBODIMENTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating a construction of a plasma display device 100 according to the present invention. Fig. 2 is a model view illustrating a filter function. Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a construction of another plasma display device 200 according to the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, the plasma display device 100 includes a PDP 1 as a color display panel, a filter 51 formed in close contact with a front surface of the PDP 1, a driving unit 80 for activating (i.e. lighting) each cell in the PDP 1 in accordance with display contents, and an external cover 90. Referring to Fig. 2, the PDP 1 emits lights  $L_R$ ,  $L_G$ ,  $L_B$  of three colors of R, G, B by light-emission of fluorescent substances, and a light  $L_g$  by light-emission of a discharge gas. The filter 51 is designed to have a dimension extending over an entire display surface and an optical characteristic such that the filter 51 selectively attenuates the light  $L_g$ . Referring to Fig. 3, the plasma display device 200 includes a PDP 1b having the same structure as the PDP 1 and a filter 52 disposed on a front side of the PDP 1b. The filter 52 is fabricated separately from the PDP 1b and fixed to the PDP 1b or a frame of a device housing by means of a support (not shown). The filter 52 also has a characteristic to attenuate the light emitted by the discharge gas. A pigment filter utilizing a light absorption by a pigment, a multi-layer film filter utilizing an interference of a multi-layer film, or a different kind of filter may be used as the filter 51 and the filter 52.

Fig. 4 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a fundamental structure inside the PDP 1.

The PDP 1 is a three-electrode surface discharge PDP in which pairs of first and second main electrodes X and Y are disposed

in parallel for generating an electric discharge for sustaining light-emission, and define cells (display elements) at intersections of the main electrodes X, Y with address electrodes A as third electrodes. The main electrodes X and Y extend in the direction of lines, i.e. in the horizontal direction, on the screen. The second main electrodes Y are used as scanning electrodes to select cells line by line in addressing. The address electrodes A extend in the direction of columns, i.e. in the vertical direction, and are used as data electrodes to select cells column by column in the addressing. A region on a substrate surface where the main electrodes intersect with the address electrodes is a display surface.

In the PDP 1, a pair of main electrodes X and Y is disposed on each line on an inside surface of a glass substrate 11 which is a base member for a front-side substrate assembly. The line is a row of cells in the horizontal direction on the screen. The main electrodes X and Y each include an electrically conductive transparent film 41 and a metal film (bus conductor) 42 and is covered with a dielectric layer 17 of a low melting point glass of about 30  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness. A protection film 18 of magnesia ( $\text{MgO}$ ) of several thousand  $\text{\AA}$  thickness is disposed on a surface of the dielectric layer 17. The address electrodes A are arranged on an inside surface of a glass substrate 21 which is a base member for a rear-side substrate assembly. The address electrodes A are covered with a dielectric layer 24 of about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness. On





stronger in order to compensate for the attenuation caused by the filter 51 or filter 52 so as to attain the best reproducibility of white color. In other words, if the filter 51 or 52 were not provided, a color different from that of the original image would be reproduced. In the PDP 1 according to this embodiment, the relative ratio of the luminous intensities is set by selecting the materials to be used for the fluorescent layers 28R, 28G, and 28B.

One pixel for display is composed of three sub-pixels adjacently placed in the row direction and having different emission colors. A structural unit of each sub-pixel is a cell (a display element). Since the ribs 29 are arranged in a stripe pattern, portions of the discharge space 30 which correspond to the individual columns are continuous in the column direction, bridging all the lines. The gap of the electrodes between adjacent lines is set at a value which is sufficiently larger than the surface discharge gap (for example, a value within the range of 80 to 140  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and which can prevent charge coupling in the column direction (for example, a value within the range of 400 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$ ). An addressing discharge is generated between the main electrode Y and the address electrode A in a cell to be activated (in the case of a writing address form) or in a cell to be inactivated (in the case of an erasing address form) to form a charged state in which a suitable amount of wall charge is present only on cells to be activated for each line.

Thereafter, an activation-sustaining voltage  $V_s$  is applied between the main electrodes X, Y to generate a surface discharge along the substrate surface in the cells to be activated.

In the following explanation, it is assumed that a Ne-Xe(4%) Penning gas of a composition capable of light emission having a spectrum distribution shown in Fig. 12 is used as the discharge gas.

First, with reference to Figs. 5A and 5B, an explanation will be given on a feature that the filters 51, 52 have a characteristic of attenuating an intensity of light in a red wavelength region.

Figs. 5A and 5B are views showing a first example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction. Referring to Fig. 5A, the transmissivity characteristic of the filter 51 or the filter 52 is shown by a thick solid line and a light emission spectrum distributions of the fluorescent layers are shown by thin solid lines as a reference. Fig. 5B is a view showing a chromaticity diagram, wherein the black solid circle represents the white color displayed by application of the present invention. In Fig. 5B, the blank square represents a white color displayed according to the prior art, and the broken line shows a range of color reproduction by the prior art. The prior art as referred to herein is a technique that sets the emission luminances of the three fluorescent substances so as to obtain the best possible white color reproducibility without using a filter for color

correction (the luminance ratio of G, R, B = 6 : 3 : 1). The later-mentioned Figs. 6A and 6B to 8A and 8B are drawn in the same manner as in Figs. 5A and 5B.

The filter characteristic shown in the example of Figs. 5A and 5B is such that the transmissivities of the visible light beams in the emission wavelength region of the R (red) fluorescent substance and in a region of emission wavelength longer than the above (i.e. the emission wavelength region of neon) are lower than the average transmissivity in the other visible light wavelength region. By intentionally increasing the light emission of the R fluorescent substance in accordance with the filter characteristic to secure a sufficient amount of light in the red wavelength region to reproduce the red color, it is possible to realize a display which is excellent in color purities of R, G, B with increased color reproducibility as compared with the prior art and in which the chromaticity of the white color display has a value desirable as an image display means, as shown in Fig. 5B. The chromaticity of each color in Fig. 5B is shown in Table 2 together with that of the prior art.

Table 2

	White		Red		Green		Blue	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Present invention	0.30	0.33	0.62	0.36	0.23	0.66	0.17	0.09
Prior art	0.31	0.34	0.60	0.35	0.27	0.65	0.18	0.13

Next, with reference to Figs. 6A and 6B, an explanation will be given on a feature that the filters 51, 52 have a characteristic such that an average transmissivity of light in a green wavelength region is lower than an average transmissivity of light in a blue wavelength region and higher than an average transmissivity of light in a red wavelength region.

Figs. 6A and 6B are views showing a second example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction.

The filter characteristic shown in the example of Figs. 6A and 6B is such that the transmissivity of visible light beams in the red wavelength region is the same as that shown in Figs. 5A and 5B, and the average transmissivity of visible light beams in the wavelength region of the G fluorescent substance is lower than the average transmissivity of visible light beams in the wavelength region of the B fluorescent substance and is higher than the average transmissivity of visible light beams in the wavelength region of the R fluorescent substance. This may optimize the chromaticity of the white color display and the color temperature value to a greater degree than the example shown in Figs. 5A and 5B. The chromaticity of each color in Fig. 6B is shown in Table 3 together with that of the prior art.

Table 3

	White		Red		Green		Blue	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Present invention	0.31	0.31	0.62	0.35	0.24	0.65	0.17	0.08
Prior art	0.31	0.34	0.60	0.35	0.27	0.65	0.18	0.13

Next, with reference to Figs. 7A, 7B and Figs. 8A, 8B, an explanation will be given on a feature that the filters 51, 52 have a characteristic such that a transmissivity of a longer wavelength side of a red wavelength region is higher than a transmissivity of a shorter wavelength side of the red wavelength region. Especially, in Figs. 7A, 7B, an explanation will be given on a feature that the filters 51, 52 have a characteristic such that a wavelength providing the lowest transmissivity has a value within a range of 560 to 610 nanometers; and in Figs. 8A, 8B, an explanation will be given on a feature that the filters 51, 52 have a characteristic such that absorption peaks appear at least in a wavelength region of 470 to 520 nanometers and in a wavelength region of 560 to 610 nanometers.

Figs. 7A and 7B are views showing a third example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction.

The filter characteristic shown in the example of Figs. 7A and 7B is such that the filter shows an absorption peak within a region of 560 to 610 nm at which the emission peak of the discharge gas appears, thereby to efficiently remove the color

emitted by the discharge gas. Also, the filter has a characteristic such that the transmissivity of a longer wavelength side of the red wavelength region of the R fluorescent substance is higher than the transmissivity of a shorter wavelength side of the red wavelength region. This provides an effect that the light beams which are emitted by the R fluorescent substance and which does not overlap with the emission peak of the discharge gas can be effectively utilized for displaying, thereby improving the capability of expressing the red color.

The chromaticity of each color in Fig. 7B is shown in Table 4 together with that of the prior art.

Table 4

	White		Red		Green		Blue	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Present invention	0.27	0.32	0.63	0.34	0.21	0.67	0.16	0.08
Prior art	0.31	0.34	0.60	0.35	0.27	0.65	0.18	0.13

Figs. 8A and 8B are views showing a fourth example of a filter characteristic and a range of color reproduction.

The filter characteristic shown in the example of Figs. 8A and 8B is such that the transmissivity of visible light beams in the red wavelength region is the same as that shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, and the filter shows an absorption peak in a wavelength region of 470 to 520 nanometers so as to clearly separate the

emission of B color from the emission of G color. This may realize a display with excellent color purities of G and B in addition to an improvement in the reproducibility of white color. The chromaticity of each color in Fig. 8B is shown in Table 5 together  
5 with that of the prior art.

Table 5

	White		Red		Green		Blue	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Present invention	0.28	0.32	0.63	0.34	0.22	0.67	0.16	0.08
Prior art	0.31	0.34	0.60	0.35	0.27	0.65	0.18	0.13

In adopting any of the above-mentioned characteristics, it  
10 is required that the filter 51, 52 is disposed on the front side of the discharge space 30. However, there may be various choices in the form of disposing the filters. Although it is possible to dispose the filter 51, 52 on the inside of the glass substrate 11 of the PDP 1, it is preferable to dispose the filter 51, 52  
15 on the outside of the glass substrate 11 from the view point of selection of the materials and the manufacturing steps. The filter 51, 52 may be formed either directly on the outer surface of the glass substrate 11 or on a protection plate (reinforced glass or acrylic resin plate) disposed on the front side of the  
20 glass substrate 11 through the intermediary of an air layer (gap) having a thickness of about 1.5 to 6 mm for shutting off heat

generated from the PDP. If a layer having the above-mentioned characteristics is to be formed to fabricate the filter 51, 52 with a base material different from that of the glass substrate 11 or the protection plate, the base material may be a glass, an acrylic resin, a polycarbonate resin, a polymer film, or the like. From a practical point of view, the filter 51, 52 is preferably a film-like filter. For example, a desired transmissivity characteristic may be made by dispersing a suitable pigment on a surface of a polymer film and pasting the obtained film-like filter on the glass substrate 11 or the protection film. In Fig. 3 as described above, the portion encircled by a chain line shows an example in which the film-like filter 53 is pasted on the inner surface of the protection plate 54 made of reinforced glass or acrylic resin plate. In this example, an electromagnetic shielding film 55 and a light-reflection preventive film 56 are further laminated in this order on the outer surface of the protection plate. The pigment that attenuates the light in the emission wavelength region of the discharge gas may be, for example, 1-ethyl-4-[(1-ethyl-4(1H)-quinolinylidene)methyl]quinolinium iodide having an absorption maximum at 590 nm (Product No. NK-6 manufactured by Nippon Kanko Shikiso Kenkyuoshō Co., Ltd. in Japan), or 3-ethyl-2-[3-(1-ethyl-4(1H)-quinolinylidene)-1-propenyl]benzoxazolium iodide having an absorption maximum at 594 nm (Product No. NK-741 manufactured by Nippon Kanko Shikiso



Kenkyuoshō Co., Ltd.). The desired characteristics may be obtained by adjusting the amounts of these pigments and other pigments to be added. If a multi-layer film is to be used as the filter 51, 52, the layers of the multi-layer film may be laminated  
5 by means of a thin film formation technique such as vapor deposition, sputtering, CVD, or the like.

In the PDP 1 of the above-mentioned embodiment, the emission of light in a wavelength region which is to be attenuated by the filter is increased (intensified) by selecting a material for  
10 the fluorescent substances while maintaining the cell structures for the R, G, and B colors to be the same. In the following embodiments, the ratio of the emission intensities of the R, G, and B colors is set by allowing the cells to have different cell structures.

15 Next, with reference to Fig. 9, an explanation will be given on a feature that the area of the electrodes in the red display element is larger than an area of the electrodes in the red display element which area is required in reproducing the white color intended for display.

20 Fig. 9 is a plan view illustrating an electrode structure of a PDP 2 according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

The PDP 2 also has a three-electrode surface-discharge structure and its basic construction is the same as that of the  
25 PDP 1. A fluorescent layer (not shown) is disposed between

adjacent ribs 229 arranged in a stripe-like pattern. Three consecutive cells arranged in parallel in the direction of arranging the ribs (i.e. in the row direction) constitute one pixel. In the PDP 2, the electrically-conductive transparent film 241 and the metal film 242, which constitute the main electrodes, do not have uniform widths. Namely, the electrically conductive transparent film 241 above the R cells protrudes into the surface discharge gap and, in accordance therewith, the metal film 242 is formed to have a locally wider portion, as shown in Fig. 9. This structure allows the R cells to have a larger electrode area than the G cells or the B cells, whereby the discharge intensity of the R cells in this embodiment is increased as compared with the R cells of the prior art in which the luminance ratio of R, G, and B is set to be a value (3 : 6 : 1) for reproducing the white color of intended display. The same effect may also be obtained by allowing only the electrically conductive transparent film 241 to have a locally wider portion.

Next, with reference to Fig. 10, an explanation will be given on a feature that the area of the light-emission region of the fluorescent substance layer in the red display element is larger than an area of the light-emission region of the fluorescent substance layer in the red display element which area is required in reproducing the white color intended for display

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an essential part of a PDP 3 according to a third embodiment of the present

invention.

Address electrodes 3A and ribs 329 are arranged on a glass substrate 321 located on the rear side of the PDP 3, and fluorescent layers 328R, 328G, and 328B are formed between the ribs 329. In the PDP 3, the dimension D1 of the R cells in the line direction is longer than the each of the dimensions D2, D3 of the G cells and the B cells in the line direction. In other words, the emission area for the R color is larger than each of the emission areas for the G color and the B color to allow the R cells of this embodiment to generate a stronger discharge than the R cells of the prior art.

Next, with reference to Fig. 11, an explanation will be given on a feature that the thickness of the dielectric substance layers covering the electrodes in the red display element is smaller than a thickness of the dielectric substance layers covering the electrodes in the red display element which thickness is required in reproducing the white color intended for display

Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an essential part of a PDP 4 according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Main electrodes 412 and a dielectric layer 417 are disposed on an inner surface of a glass substrate 411 located on the front side of the PDP 4. Address electrodes 4A and ribs 429 are arranged on a glass substrate 421 located on the rear side of the PDP 4, and fluorescent layers 428R, 428G, and 428B are formed between

the ribs 429. In the PDP 4, the dielectric layer 417 above the R cells has a smaller thickness than the dielectric layer 417 above the G cells or the B cells, whereby the discharge intensity of the R cells in this embodiment is increased as compared with the R cells of the prior art.

Hereto, the color temperature characteristic which has been described up to now is added. To increase the color temperature value, which is the feature of the present invention, is to set the chromaticity of white color to have coordinate values with higher color temperature on a color temperature curve chart as shown in Fig. 13. Fig. 13 is cited from "Television Technology Handbook", Video Information Media Society ed., 1998, p. 20, and shows equi-color-temperature lines and equi-deviation lines on an x-y chromaticity diagram. In the present invention, it is preferable that a color temperature to be reproduced by light-emission of the first to third fluorescent substances for displaying white pixel is set to be about 1000K lower than the color temperature of white color intended for display to cut the color emitted from the discharge gas effectively. Here, it is known that the preferable color temperature value varies in accordance with the system requirements or the region in which the device is used. For instance, in Japan, people prefer a color temperature value of about 9000K. However, the value of about 6000K is preferred in Europe and the United States of America. In the present invention, it is possible to obtain a preferable

color temperature value which complies with each of the system requirements or the region in which the device is used, by combining the emission luminance rate of the three fluorescent substances and the transmissivity characteristic of the filter.

5 Here, if a discharge gas other than the Ne-Xe Penning gas is to be used, the filter characteristic may be set so that the color emitted by the discharge gas is removed and the emission intensity of the light in the wavelength region which is attenuated by the filter is increased. Also, the filter for removing the color emitted by the discharge gas may be combined  
10 with individual built-in R, G, B filters that are disposed for improving the color purity in each of R, G, and B cells. Further, the emission intensity of the R color may be increased by varying the voltages supplied to the electrodes instead of varying the  
15 cell structures as mentioned above. The present invention can also be applied to a display using a gas discharge device other than the PDP.

As shown and described above, the present invention can reduce the influence of light-emission by discharge gas and  
20 increase the color reproducibility.

Although the present invention has fully been described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless  
25 otherwise such changes and modifications depart from the scope

of the invention, they should be construed as being included therein.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. A gas discharge display device for displaying a color image by means of first, second and third fluorescent substances having  
5 different emission colors, wherein a color to be reproduced by light-emission of the first to third fluorescent substances for displaying a white pixel is set to be different from a white color intended for display, and a filter is disposed on a front side of the first to third fluorescent substances for approximating  
10 a display color of the white pixel to the white color intended for display.

2. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein a structural condition of a display element corresponding to the  
15 first fluorescent substance is different from structural conditions of other display elements, and a light-emission intensity of the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance is higher than a light-emission intensity of the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent  
20 substance which intensity is required in reproducing a white color intended for display by means of light emission of the display elements corresponding to the first to third fluorescent substances.

25 3. The gas discharge display device of claim 2, wherein each

of the display elements comprises a pair of electrodes for generating electric discharge between the electrodes to allow the fluorescent substances to emit light, and the structural condition is an area of the electrodes.

5

4. The gas discharge display device of claim 3, wherein the area of the electrodes in the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance is larger than an area of the electrodes in the display element corresponding to the first  
10 fluorescent substance which area is required in reproducing the white color intended for display by means of the light emission of the display elements corresponding to the first to third fluorescent substances.

15 5. The gas discharge display device of claim 2, wherein each of the display elements comprises a pair of electrodes for generating electric discharge between the electrodes to allow the fluorescent substances to emit light, and the structural condition is an area of a light-emission region of the fluorescent  
20 substance.

6. The gas discharge display device of claim 5, wherein the area of the light-emission region of the fluorescent substance layer in the display element corresponding to the first  
25 fluorescent substance is larger than an area of the light-emission



region of the fluorescent substance layer in the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance which area is required in reproducing the white color intended for display by means of the light emission of the display elements corresponding to the first to third fluorescent substances.

7. The gas discharge display device of claim 2, wherein each of the display elements comprises a pair of electrodes for generating electric discharge between the electrodes to allow the fluorescent substances to emit light and dielectric substance layers that cover the respective electrodes, and the structural condition is a thickness of the dielectric layers.

8. The gas discharge display device of claim 7, wherein the thickness of the dielectric substance layers in the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance is smaller than a thickness of the dielectric substance layers in the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance which thickness is required in reproducing the white color intended for display by means of the light emission of the display elements corresponding to the first to third fluorescent substances.

9. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein a light-emission intensity of a display element corresponding to

the first fluorescent substance is higher than a light-emission intensity of the display element corresponding to the first fluorescent substance which intensity is required in reproducing a white color intended for display by means of light-emission  
5 of the display elements corresponding to the first to third fluorescent substances.

10. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the filter has a color correction function for increasing a color  
10 temperature value.

11. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the filter has a characteristic of attenuating an intensity of light in a red wavelength region.  
15

12. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the filter has a characteristic such that an average transmissivity of light in a green wavelength region is lower than an average transmissivity of light in a blue wavelength region and higher  
20 than an average transmissivity of light in a red wavelength region.

13. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the filter has a characteristic such that a transmissivity of a longer  
25 wavelength side of a red wavelength region is higher than a

transmissivity of a shorter wavelength side of the red wavelength region.

14. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the  
5 filter has a characteristic such that a wavelength providing the lowest transmissivity has a value within a range of 560 to 610 nanometers.

15. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the  
10 filter has a characteristic such that absorption peaks appear at least in a wavelength region of 470 to 520 nanometers and in a wavelength region of 560 to 610 nanometers.

16. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the  
15 gas discharge display device comprises a pair of substrates for forming a discharge space therebetween, and the filter is formed directly on an inner or outer surface of one of the substrates that constitutes a display surface.

20 17. The gas discharge display device of claim 1, wherein the gas discharge display device comprises a display panel incorporating a discharge space therein with arranged display elements, and the filter is fabricated separately from the display panel and disposed on a front side of the display panel.

25



Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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5

FIG. 1

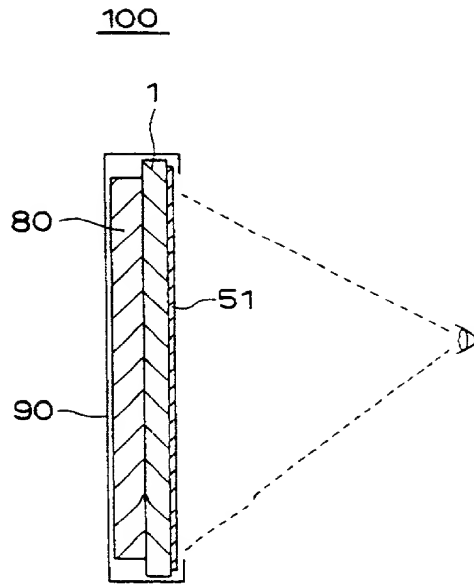


FIG. 2

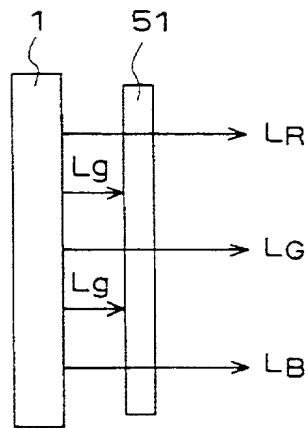
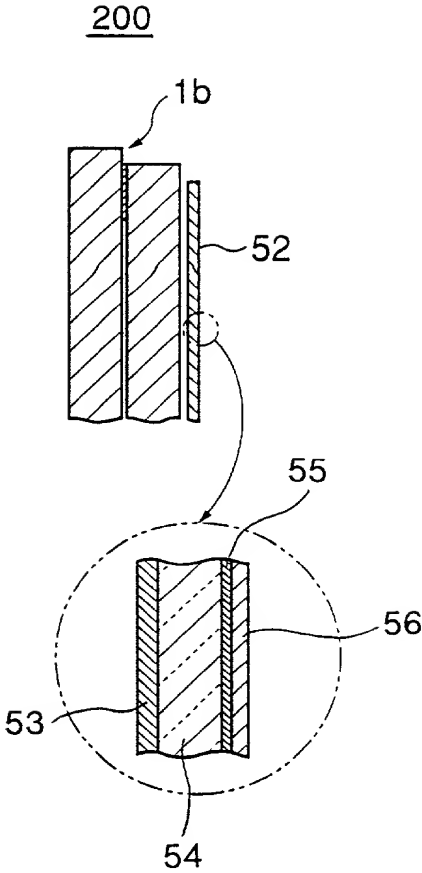


FIG. 3



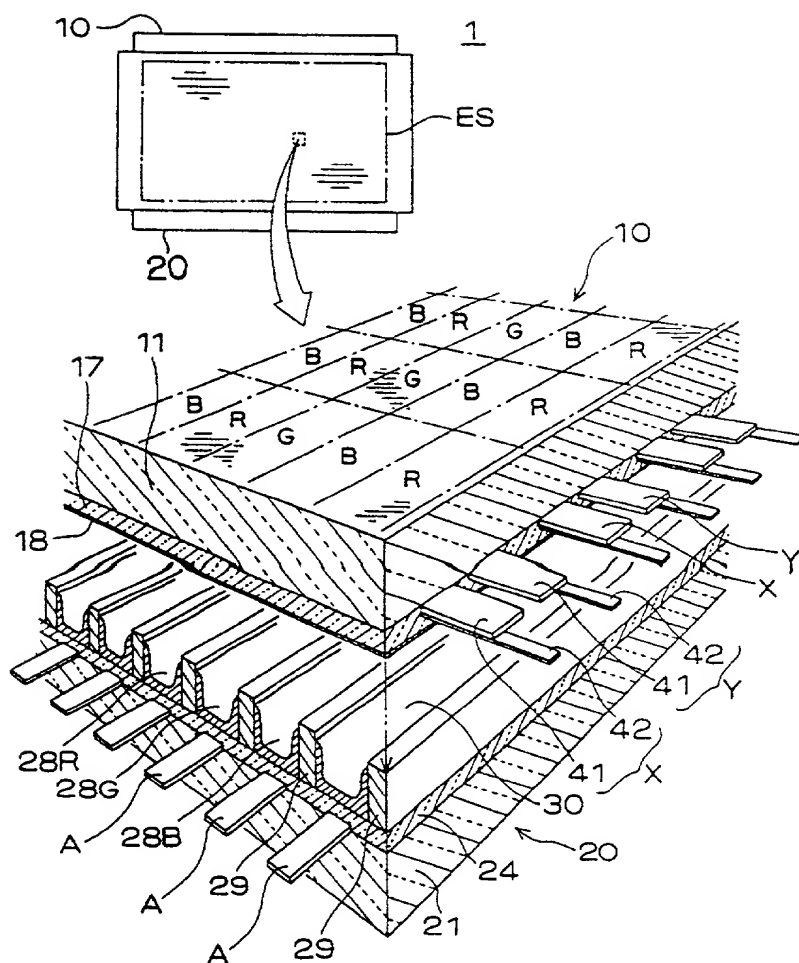
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FIG. 5A

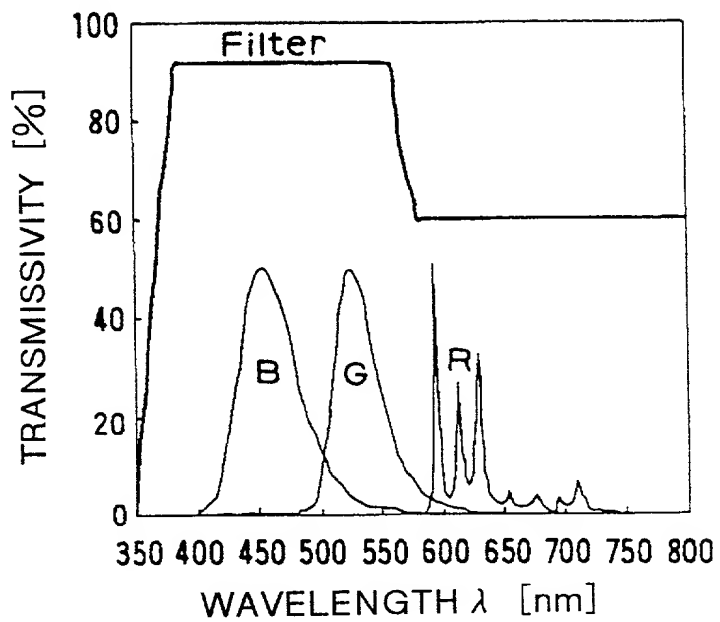


FIG. 5B

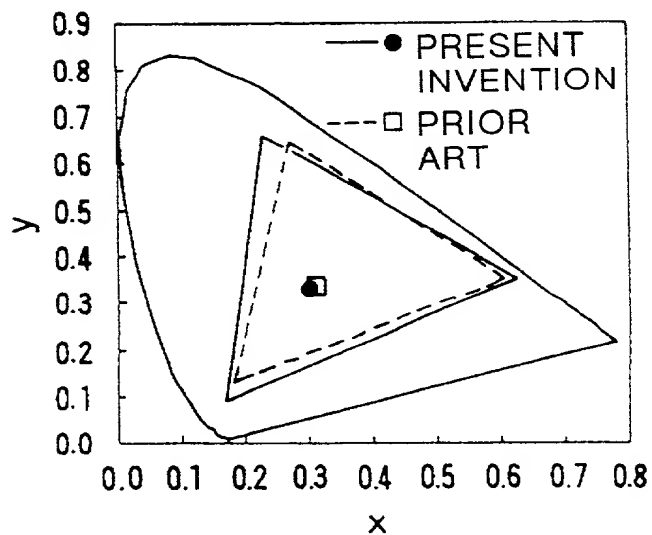


FIG. 6A

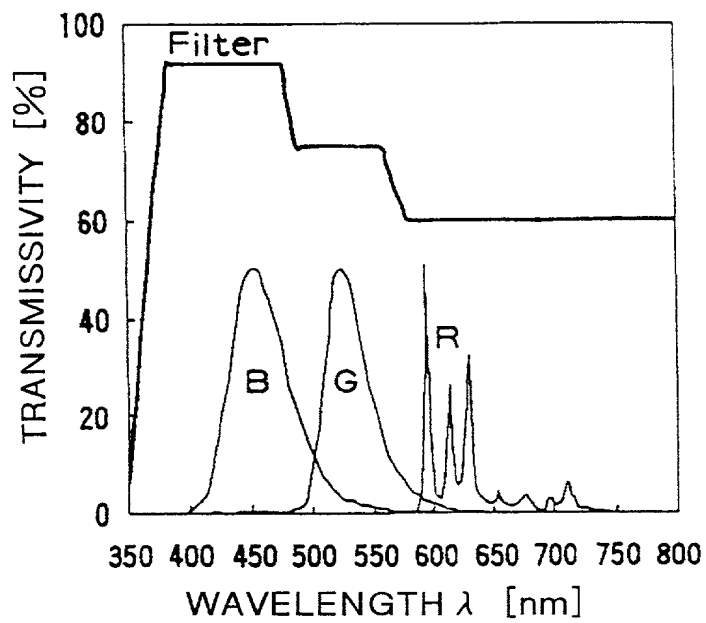


FIG. 6B

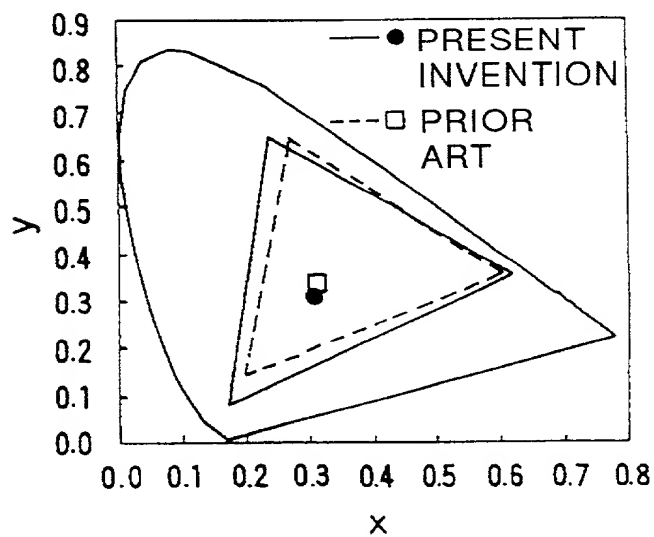


FIG. 7A

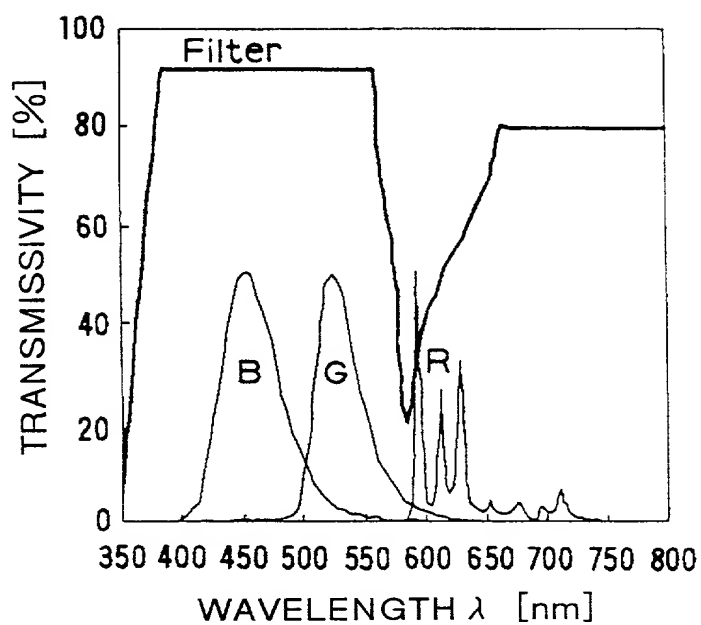


FIG. 7B

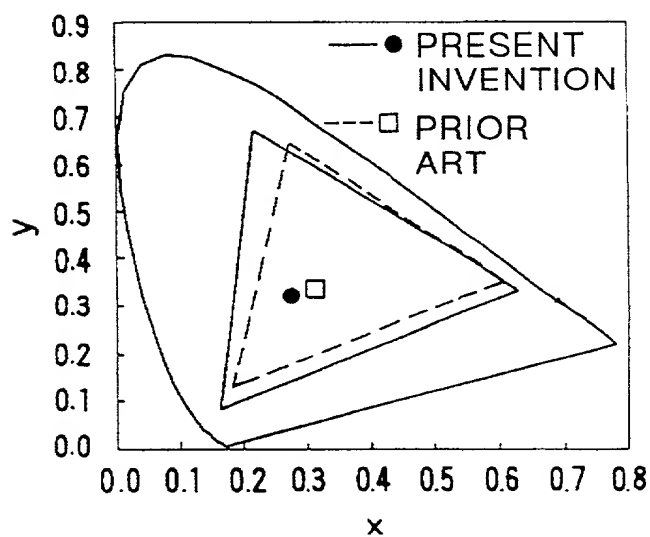


FIG. 8A

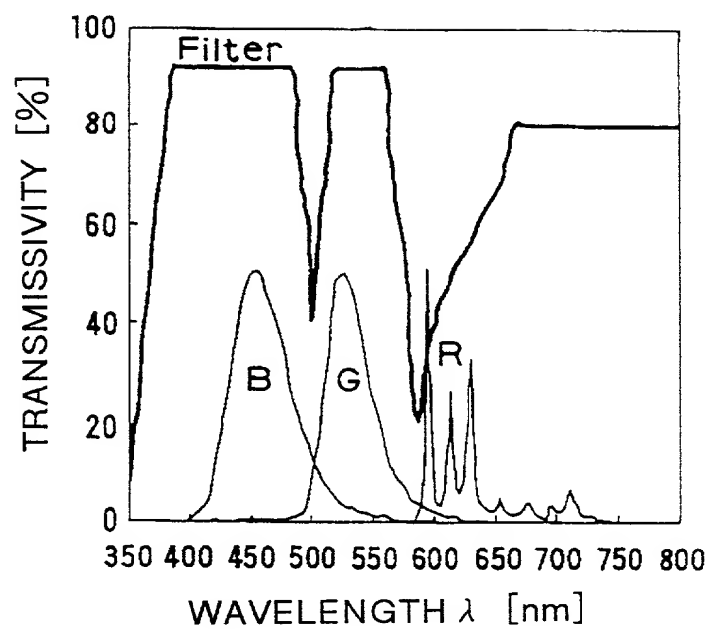


FIG. 8B

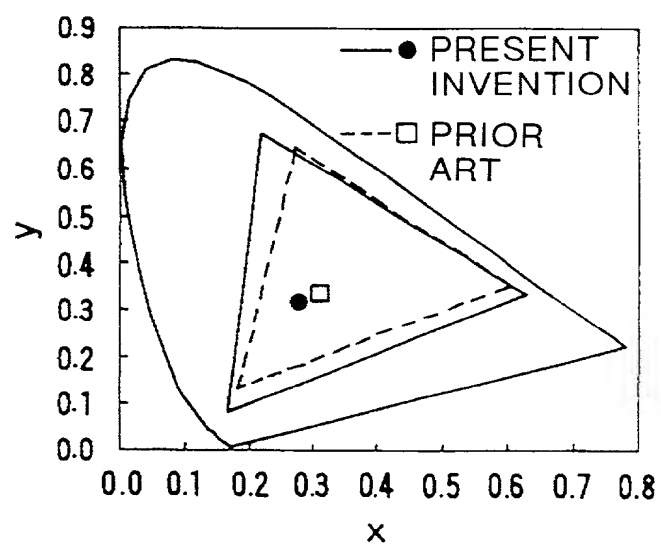


FIG. 9

2

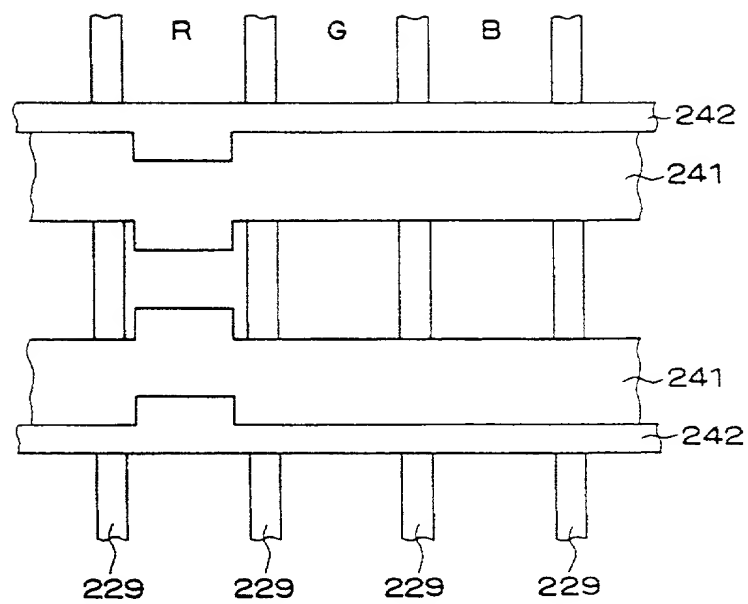


FIG. 10

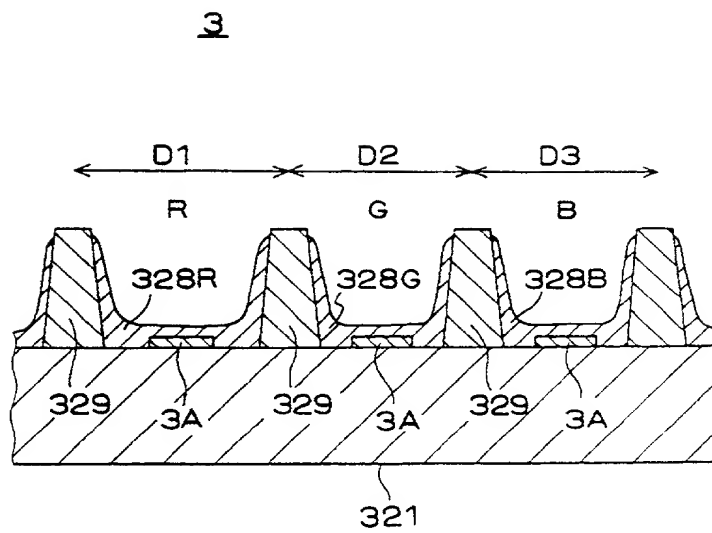


FIG. 11

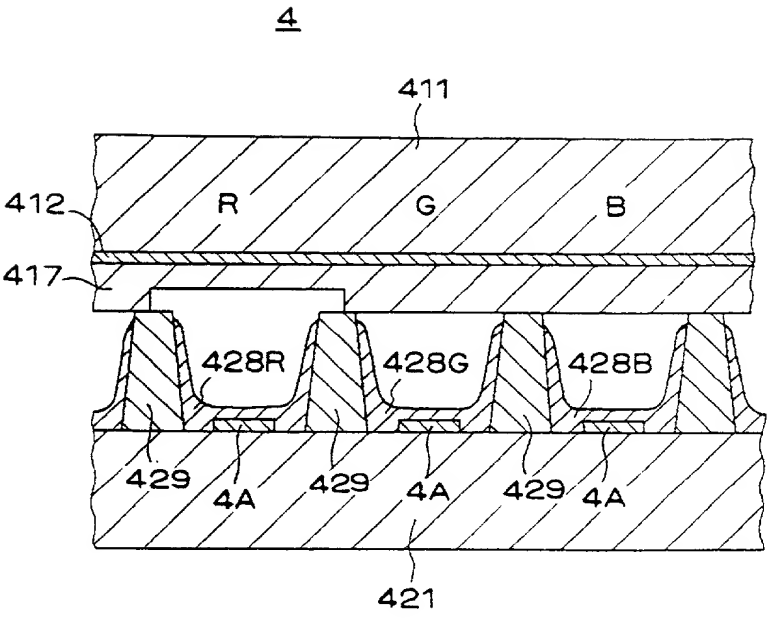


FIG. 12

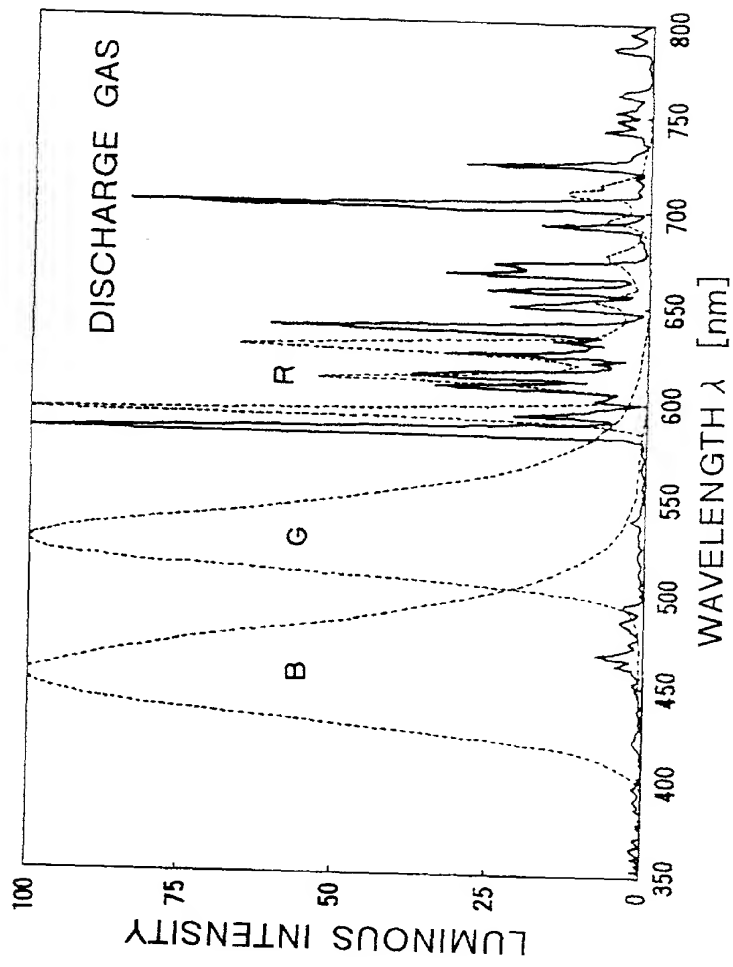
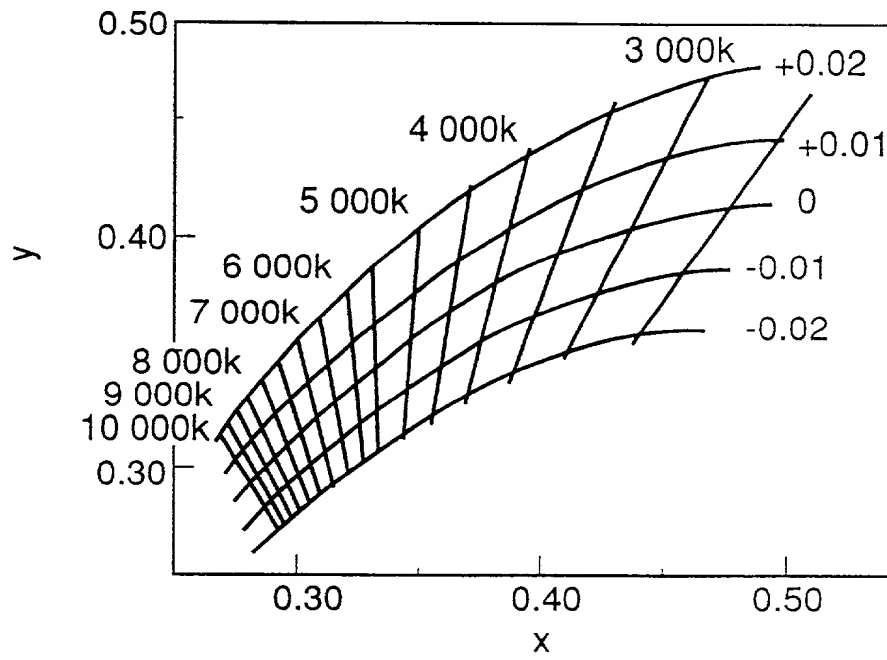




FIG. 13



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## Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

## 特許出願宣言書及び委任状

## Japanese Language Declaration

## 日本語宣言書

下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

"GAS DISCHARGE DISPLAY DEVICE"

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄でX印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ 月 日に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条約国際出願番号を \_\_\_\_\_ とし、  
（該当する場合） \_\_\_\_\_ に訂正されました。☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_  
as United States Application Number or  
PCT International Application Number  
\_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on  
\_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

## Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも一カ国を指定している特許協力条約365(a)項に基づき国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

### Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国で先行出願

Hei 10(1998)-171179

(Number)  
(番号)

Japan

(Country)  
(国名)

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

18/06/1998

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願年月日)

☐

(Number)  
(番号)

(Country)  
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願年月日)

☐

私、第35編米国法典119条(e)項に基づいて下記の米国特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

(Status Patented, Pending, Abandoned)  
(現況：特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

(Status Patented, Pending, Abandoned)  
(現況：特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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# Japanese Language Declaration

## (日本語宣言書)

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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

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(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)